

South Central and Puntland Emergency Response Program (SCAPE)

Quarterly Report: April-June 2013



Rehabilitated shallow well in-use at Dhumase IDP camp in Kismayu

COUNTRY CONTACT	HEADQUARTERS CONTACT	PROJECT SUMMARY
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AS	Al-Shabaab
BERKAD	Man-made cistern to store runoff water
CfW	Cash for Work
CHAST	Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
FSC	Food Security Cluster
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
SCAPE	South Central and Puntland Emergency Response Program
STAR	Strategies for Trauma Awareness and Resilience
VRC	Village Relief Committees
WSC	Water Sanitation Committees

1. Executive Summary

The South Central and Puntland Emergency Response Program (SCAPE) incorporated lessons learned from previous USAID/OFDA programs to enhance service delivery in this program. The harmonization of program documents throughout the targeted regions has resulted in enhanced quality output of the program activities as well as improved response to immediate needs of our target constituents.

This quarter, the program engaged 755 beneficiaries through Cash for Work (CfW) to rehabilitate three kilometers of irrigation canals, two markets, three berkads, two shallow wells and the construction of 95 latrines. These CfW activities were carried out in Lower and Middle Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba, Bay and Bakool regions in South Somalia. The CfW approach is the bedrock of the SCAPE program and aims to inject cash into the local economies and enhance purchasing power of individual households' access basic needs. A total of USD \$111,990 was transferred to 755 households during the reporting period. The beneficiaries were selected through respective Village Relief Committees (VRC) using set criteria: one individual representing each household, with priority given to female-headed households. A total of 317 women (42% of the beneficiaries) benefited from CfW by performing jobs such as clearing vegetation covers/bushes, and collecting sand using wheelbarrows or sacks. In addition, the program distributed 777 CfW tools comprising of 27 wheelbarrows, 150 shovels, 150 pick axes, 150 jembes, and 300 empty bags (sandbags) to beneficiaries for the activities and handed over to VRCs following completion of the activities.

During this quarter, the program rehabilitated two markets and de-silted three kilometers of irrigation canal under the *Economic Recovery and Market System (ERMS)* sector in Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle regions in South Somalia. These communal structures had deteriorated over the years due to neglect and lack of proper maintenance.

Under the *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)* sector, the program rehabilitated two shallow wells and three berkads in Dhumase and Bohol Galanjo IDP camps in Kismayo and Baidhoa district, respectively, with an estimated population of 1,750 households in each camp, resulting in 10,500 households benefitting. The berkads have had a great impact on the communities in which they are constructed, in particular in those villages where berkads are the only source of water available due to low water levels in most parts of the regions.

Under the Protection sector, the program conducted seven sensitization and awareness meetings on GBV for 175 participants from Bosaso IDP camps. These meetings allowed the participants acquire basic skills to respond to GBV incidents in their respective IDP camps. Among those participating in the training, 110 (63%) were women.

The security situation in both South, Central and Puntland regions was generally not volatile during the reporting period. The major incident significant of reporting was the attack on the UNCC in Mogadishu on the 19th June 2013 leading to several deaths and injuries. The insurgent group Al-Shabaab (AS) has claimed responsibility for the attack. In Puntland the upcoming local elections have raised tension between the government and the opposition groups resulting in deaths in North Galkacyo. The election is due on July 15, 2013; with tension rising as the election date nears. The security situation in Kismayu remains precarious following clashes between forces loyal to Ahmed Madhobe and Barre Hiralle as a result of the disputed presidential election, and clan leaders' interventions are ongoing to reconcile the two groups. Despite these challenges, the program team managed to implement program activities and accomplish objectives reaching both vulnerable IDPs and host community populations.

2. Program Overview

Through USAID/OFDA funding, Mercy Corps Somalia has been implementing emergency programming for the last couple of years with the aim of supporting populations both host communities and IDP camps to be able to respond and cope with both man-made and natural disasters. Currently, Mercy Corps is implementing the South Central and Puntland Emergency response Program (SCAPE) to target communities and IDPs living in Mogadishu, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Lower Shabelle in Southern Somalia, Galgaduud and Galmudug regions in Central Somalia, and Bari and Karkaar regions in Puntland.

The program has three sectors which address the multi-faceted needs of the constituents with an emphasis on viability and sustainability of program interventions. These sectors are: Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Protection. The program utilizes the CfW approach in order to inject cash into the local economy and boost the purchasing power of individual households to provide themselves basic needs of their families.

The program supports both IDP camps and host communities, emphasizing on rural populations, mainly constituted by pastoral communities with a substantial fraction registering some forms of subsistence farming. The program establishes sanitation facilities in the IDP camps to address core basic needs, while also addressing underlying factors jeopardizing the dignity and security of vulnerable groups, such as women and girls experiencing GBV incidents which are prevalent in the IDP camps.

This quarter, the program undertook the rehabilitation of cement line water tanks (berkads), de-silting of irrigation canals, and rehabilitation of markets, construction of latrines and SGBV sensitization and awareness campaigns/meetings were conducted for host communities to address pressing needs.

3. Performance Summary

Sector # 1: Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)				
Beneficiaries Targeted	55,000 beneficiaries IDPs: 30,000			
Beneficiaries reached this quarter	16,120 (8,431 female, 7,689 male) 810 IDPs		30.7% of targeted beneficiaries reached this quarter	
Grand Total of Beneficiaries reached	59,866 (31,310 female, 28,556 male) 810 IDPs		Over 100% of targeted beneficiaries reached	
Geographic areas	Bari and Karkaar regions, Puntland, Galmudug and Galgadud regions, Central, Lower and middle Shabelle, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Bay and Bakool regions in the South			
Sub-sector 1: Market infrastructure rehabilitation				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to date	Date
Amount of Market infrastructure rehabilitated (miles of roads, number of bridges, etc.)	-	Rehabilitation of 10 km of irrigation canals	Rehabilitation of 16 km irrigation canals	July 15, 2013
		10 River embankment bridges with an average length of 200 meters	Rehabilitated/constructed 12 km of river embankments	
		Rehabilitation/De-silting of 10 surface dams	Rehabilitation/de-silting of 19 surface dam	
		Rehabilitation of 4 markets	Rehabilitated 8 markets	

Number of Cash grants to Small Micro-enterprises (SMEs)	-	20	2 transfers made for two women's groups	July 15, 2013
Total USD amount of cash grants to Small Micro-enterprises (SMEs)	-	\$35,000	\$2250	July 15, 2013
Sub-Sector 2: Temporary employment				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number of people employed through Cash For Work (CfW) activities	-	5000	6,279 (125.6%)	July15, 2013
Average USD amount per person earned through Cash For Work (CfW) activities	-	USD 75	USD 119.5	July15, 2013
Number & percentage of women employed through Cash for Work (CfW) activities	-	40%	2,555 (40.7%)	July15, 2013

Sector Summary

Sub-Sector 1.1: Rehabilitation of Markets

Activity 1: Rehabilitation of Markets

During the reporting period, the program rehabilitated two markets in Kismayu town, of Lower Juba region. The rehabilitation/construction of these markets have provided an opportunity for farmers, pastoralists, milk vendors and other community traders to market their products. The centralized markets are likely to attract businessmen and women from within and outside the region and provide a better marketing potential for the local traders and producers. This has also provided an opportunity for the IDP groups to market their produce and services.

Furthermore, 32 people have directly benefited through cash for work from the rehabilitation of these two communal markets. This will ensure rural communities have access to markets where farmers and vendors can obtain better prices for their merchandise and sustain their livelihoods.

The CfW beneficiaries on the other hand have improved the basic livelihood for their families from the short term employment they were engaged in to rehabilitate the markets each person taking home an average wage rate of USD \$109.06 after 15 working days. This really boosts their income and improves their livelihoods.



Via Afmadow market in Shaqalaha village, Kismayu, before (right) and after (left) rehabilitation

Activity 3: Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canals

Lower Shabelle is one of the principal agricultural regions of Somalia, where the main types of farming are rain-fed, flood and irrigation. The region has development potential due to its endowment with River Shabelle flowing across the region, as well as its expansive plains that are ideal for livestock production. The main source of livelihoods is farming which combines rain-fed, irrigation cultivation and riverine farming. Mercy Corps has given farmers leverage by constructing three kilometers of irrigational canals in Bisley, Malable and Bula Alundi in Janale district, Lower Shabelle, to enhance food crop production and also create short term employment which is a livelihood venture for many households.

These activities engaged 468 beneficiaries through CfW for a period of 20 days for each activity; 450 were unskilled laborers and 18 were supervisors. They earned daily CfW wages of USD \$5 and USD \$8 respectively.

Sub-Sector 1.2: Temporary Employment

During this quarter, the program engaged 755 CfW beneficiaries through the rehabilitation of three kilometers of irrigation canals, rehabilitation/construction of two markets, two shallow wells, and three berkads. A total of 755 households benefited from cash transfers worth USD \$111,990. The program engaged 20 CfW beneficiaries for rehabilitation of shallow wells, 468 for the rehabilitation/construction of irrigation canals, 32 for the rehabilitation of markets, 75 for the rehabilitation of the berkads, and 160 in construction of latrines.

Village Relief Committees selected the beneficiaries through a set selection criteria identified by the committees with the support of Mercy Corps staff and partners. In addition, priority was given to female-headed households in more culturally appropriate roles and less physically demanding tasks, such as using wheelbarrows to collect sand and bush clearing work.

777 CfW tools comprising of 27 wheelbarrows, 150 shovels, 150 pick axes, 150 jembes, and 300 empty bags (sandbags) were distributed to beneficiaries for the activities and handed over to VRCs after the end

of the activities. The aim is for the community to use them in similar work thus enhancing a sense of ownership and sustainability of program activities.

Sector # 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)				
Beneficiaries targeted	130,000 beneficiaries IDPs: 80,000			
Beneficiaries reached this quarter	IDPs: 10,500 (5,492 female, 5,008 male)	5% of targeted beneficiaries reached this quarter		
Grand Total of Beneficiaries reached	76,640 Beneficiaries (40,076 female, 36,564 male) IDPs: 51,160 (26,757 female, 24,403 male)	60.9% of targeted beneficiaries reached		
Geographic area (s)	Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay , Bakool, Galgadud, Mudug, Bari and Karkaar regions			
Sub-Sector: Water Supply				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percentage of household water supplies with 0 coliforms per 100 ml	-	20%	-	July 15, 2013
Average water usage of target population in liters per person per day	-	10 liters	10 liters (100%)	July 15, 2013
Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding .2mg/l	-	13	74 (570%)	July 15, 2013
Sub-Sector: Sanitation				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percent of latrines completed that are clean and in use and in compliance with Sphere standards	-	100	330 (330%)	July 15, 2013
Number and percent of household hand washing facilities completed and in use	-	-	-	
Number and percent of households disposing of solid waste properly	-	-	-	
Sub-Sector: Hygiene Promotion				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Percent of target population demonstrating good hand washing practices	-	1%	-	July 15, 2013
Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and usage	-	1%	-	July 15, 2013
Number and percent of clean water points functioning three month after completion	-	58	74 (127%)	July 15, 2013

Sector 2: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Sub-Sector 1: Water



Women draw water from a newly rehabilitated Berkad in Bohol Galanja IDP Camp, Baidhoa

Activity 1: Rehabilitation of Berkads (cement lined water tanks)

In the reporting period, the program rehabilitated three berkads in Baidhoa, South Somalia. These communal water sources were run down and dilapidated due to many years of neglect. Major rehabilitation works involved re-carpeting of floor beds and inner walls (sub-structures), construction of beams to curb contamination and water evaporation, and clearing of waterways to enhance absorption during the rainy seasons.

Rehabilitation of these berkads has engaged 75 beneficiaries through cash for work for a period of 15 days. A total of USD \$15,000 was paid to beneficiaries for the short-term employment to boost the purchasing power of the individual beneficiaries, while at the same time injecting cash into the local economy.

This cement line water tanks come in handy in areas where there are no permanent water sources due to the low water levels. Communities rely on them during the two rainy seasons; the long rains (March-May) and the short rains (October-November) to harness water or use them as a reservoir during drought by replenishing them through water trucked from far areas.

To supplement smooth operationalization of the facilities, the program revitalized/established water user committees in both villages.

Three Berkads Rehabilitated

Region	District	Village	Size (Meters)	Capacity	Est. # beneficiaries
Bay	Baidhoa	Bohol Galanjo IDP camp	17 x 7 x 4.5	535,500	5,040

Activity 2: Rehabilitation of shallow wells

During the reporting quarter, Mercy Corps rehabilitated two shallow wells in Dhumase IDP camp in Kismayo district. Communities in these areas rely mainly on shallow wells as their only water sources. These are communal shallow wells that have endured several years of neglect. These communities face sanitation and hygiene challenges every rainy season. The shallow wells are hand dug by the local communities without protection. The wells rehabilitated were on average 10-20 meters deep with a 2M diameter apron constructed to protect the water from contamination and reduce siltation.



The rehabilitation work on shallow wells in Dhumase IDP Camp of Kismayu, Lower Juba

Sub-Sector 2.2: Hygiene Promotion/Behaviors

Activity 1: Support to Water and Sanitation Groups/Committees

The program trained 80 participants on basic skills, including how to improve personal and household hygiene and sanitation, how to resolve resource conflict, encourage solid waste management disposal, and information on common diseases and their mode of transmission and prevention.

Activity 2: Hygiene Promotion

During the quarter, the program conducted two hygiene promotion campaigns in Jaran and Caanowaay villages, Sablale district, Lower Shabelle. These campaigns are designed to complement water and sanitation facilities formerly rehabilitated by the program, and they encourage solid waste disposal management, hygiene awareness, and inculcate behavior change. A total of 160 people (120 women and 40 men) participated in the campaign.

1.2.1 Construction/Maintenance of Latrines

During the reporting quarter, 95 latrines were constructed in Dhumase IDP camps in Kismayu, in Dayax village in Kunturwarey, and Riigata and Caanowaay villages of Sablale districts, Lower Shabelle region. The latrines benefited 4,750 individuals living in the above mentioned IDP camps and villages. The construction of these latrines will help to restore the dignity and confidence of women and girls who have often times been previously subjected to abuse on their way to use open fields.



A single stand latrine constructed in Dhumase IDP camp in Kismayu

In addition to the benefits the community received by having the latrines installed, 160 CfW beneficiaries were employed on a short term basis to carry out the construction of these latrines, at an average wage rate of USD \$50.75 person, which will improve the income of the 160 households for roughly four days.

Sector # 3: Protection				
Beneficiaries Targeted	25,000 beneficiaries IDPs: 25,000			
Beneficiaries Reached this Quarter	IDPs: 13,958 (7,300 female and 6,658 male)	55.8% of targeted beneficiaries reached this quarter		
Grand Total of Beneficiaries reached	IDPs: 25,958 (13,530 female and 12,428 male)	103.8 % of targeted beneficiaries reached		
Geographic Area (s)	Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay , Bakool, Galgadud, Mudug, Bari and Karkaar regions			
Sub-Sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percent of community members who can report at least two negative effects of GBV on their community	-	2500 (10% of total population)	3,278 (131% of target / 13% of total pop)	July 15, 2013
Number and percent of target population reporting access to gender-based violence services	-	2500 (10% of total population)	3,278 (131% of target / 13% of total pop)	July 15, 2013
Number of males sensitized in Gender-based violence (GBV) issues	-	500	1,033 (206% of target)	July 15, 2013
Sub-Sector: Psychosocial Services				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percent of target population participating in psychosocial activities	-	1250 (5% of total population)	934 (74.7% of target complete)	July 15, 2013

Number and capacity of beneficiaries reporting improved capacity	-	1250 (5% of total population)	Evaluation at the end of the program	July 15, 2013
Number and percent of beneficiaries reporting improvement in their feeling of well-being or ability to cope	-	1250 (5% of total population)	Evaluation at the end of the program	July 15, 2013

Activity 2: Conduct Sensitization Meetings

During this quarter, the program conducted seven GBV sensitization and awareness meetings for 175 participants from Bosaso IDP camps. These trainings facilitated the participants to acquire basic skills to respond to GBV incidents in their respective IDP camps; among them 110 (63%) are women. These sessions provided the space for advocacy against all forms of GBV within the IDP camps. Program staff, together with the support groups, conducted these sessions and largely targeted men and youth with the aim to increase the number of people with enhanced knowledge on the consequences of all forms of GBV.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The program team regularly produces activity-monitoring reports (AMR) during every field visit. Similarly, the program team conducts field assessments before the start of every quarter to avoid duplication of roles with other humanitarian actors in the region. Further, with the guidance of the Program Director and the Program Manager, the team sorts out the risks that crop up during implementation. The program teams also monitor finances to ensure the program is on the right track.

To ensure the quality of program activities, the program utilized literate youth as supervisors to support daily monitoring of activities. This is necessary since some activities engage 150 CfW beneficiaries for a period of 20 days. These youth supervisors assist with the ease of proper organization and management, and are under close supervision by Mercy Corps program staff.

5. Coordination

The program team worked closely with both other humanitarian actors and the local administration in the region. Further, the team briefed the local administration on project activities in all villages during program implementation. The program team signed MoUs with various village/camp committees and local administration prior to program implementation.

Further, the program team also attends monthly cluster meetings for Food Security and Livelihoods, Protection, and WASH sectors in Bosaso and Mogadishu. These meetings provide the space for INGOs to share emerging issues in the regions and develop strategies to overcome these challenges.

6. Challenges/Conclusion

The SCAPE program has been on a lean period in Puntland and Central Somalia since it has exhausted its contractual program budget. The program team ensured that all activities had been completed before the on-set of the rainy season (March-April) to maximize program impact.

The program teams have been updating their program documentation and filing, which should be up to date for auditing purposes.